

CIVIL WAR RECOMMENDED.

Two of the Government papers are urging upon the people to resort to civil war, to prevent Gen. Harrison from being installed as President, provided he should be elected. We request every reflecting man to examine carefully the extracts we give from the Globe and the Albany Argus, and then ask himself if we have not cause for great gratitude and joy, when we contemplate the awful condition into which our country must have been plunged, if the administration had been continued in power, which could retain such organs, and endorse such INSTRUCTIONARY DOCTRINES.—The Globe says:

"What are to be the consequences of an election contaminated, in many of the States, by infamous frauds, which can and will be proved? Will the people submit to such an election? Suppose it should be proved that enough of the electoral votes were controlled by fraud to defeat the election? Will the PEOPLE submit? or will they assemble in their respective States and DECLARE THE ELECTION FRAUDULENT AND VOID?"

Here, the official organ of the President, after having virtually admitted that Gen. Harrison will be elected, asks his party "if they will submit to such an election," "or will they assemble in the different States, and declare such an election void?" Is not this an open and daring invitation to rebellion? The Albany Argus, the organ of Mr. Van Buren in New York, seconds the treasonable suggestions of the Globe. It says:

"ORDER, PEACE, TRANQUILITY, are BANISHED, and those who cheerfully submit to the will of a MAJORITY, constitutionally expressed, will RISE, in their WRATH, if the spirit of the Revolution is not extinct, to resist, to overcome and to prostrate, the factious and fraudulent rule of a conceded MAJORITY!"

The Locofoco papers throughout the country for the last month, have been filled with charges of all sorts of frauds upon the Whig party. The leaders of the party have discovered that Van Buren's defeat is inevitable; and they have resorted to slander—forgery—subornation of perjury, and every infamous scheme that could be invented, to induce their followers to believe that Gen. Harrison's election would be the cause of corruption and fraud. In New York city, men holding some of the most important offices in the gift of the President, have offered a most tempting bribe, nay, have even offered to "divide their last crust" with a member of the Whig party, if he would perjure himself, and testify, under oath, that some of the prominent men of his own party were guilty of bribery and fraud.—They have instituted extra judicial unauthorised courts, and dragged before them numerous individuals, hoping to extort from them some kind of answers that would give color to the infamous charges.

The Mayor and Recorder of the city entered the dwelling of a Whig, who had taken an active part in electioneering, at the hour of midnight, and with a recklessness and disregard of all law, characteristic of highway robbers, seized upon and carried off the whole of his private papers, with the vain hope of finding something to sustain their nefarious slanders.

In the midst of these base attempts at misleading and poisoning the public mind—these attempts at inducing the whole of their party to believe that the Whigs are the most corrupt and vile men on the face of the earth, and that Gen. Harrison will be elected by fraud, bribery and corruption, the official organs of the administration come out in the language we have quoted, and call upon their party to assemble and declare the election void, and NOT TO BE REGARDED. Fellow-Citizens, pause and ponder this matter. Suppose for a moment, if such a supposition be possible, that the whole of the charges made by the Locofoco papers are true, what then? Suppose Gen. Harrison to be elected by fraud, what would every citizen recognize, who desires to preserve our republican form of government? Most unquestionably it would be to submit the whole matter to the legal investigation of the proper tribunal for deciding such questions. This course does not suit the leeches who have fastened themselves upon the treasury and power of the government. They know that the whole of the infamous charges which have been made, would shake a shadow of a foundation, and that with all their perjury and forgery, this would soon appear before an intelligent tribunal, under a cool and candid examination. It is for this reason that they attempt to deceive, mislead and inflame their partisans.

They do not wish the matter to be submitted to a cool and deliberate investigation. They know they would be overwhelmed with infamy, disgrace, and they seem to entertain the vain hope that their party are base and corrupt enough to sustain the present rulers in their places by open force; in this foolish supposition, they do injustice to the great majority of their party; but no man can tell what might have been the state of feelings at the end of four years from this time, if our present rulers had been permitted to continue the exercise of their corrupting influences. Look at the suggestions of the Globe and Argus, in their naked deformity, stripped of all verbiage; and what are they? Nothing less than a proposition to subvert the whole of our cherished institutions—to trample the elective franchise in the dust, and by a resort to mob violence and civil war, to retain Van Buren in office, UNDER THE NAME OF PRESIDENT, WITH ALL THE POWERS OF A DESPOT.

From the Ohio Statesman, October 30th.

"Our boasted freedom is a burlesque, and THE SOWER THE PEOPLE ARE FOUND WITH ARMS IN THEIR HANDS AGAINST THE PERJURED USURPERS, THE BETTER!"

While we read and reflect on these exhortations to violence, let us recur to those made here, by our Congressmen, in procuring Attorney, to foreigners to WADE TO THEIR KNEES IN BLOOD, TO OBTAIN THEIR ILLEGAL VOTES!!

LENGTH OF DAYS.—A memoir addressed to the Academy of Sciences at Munich, by Dr. Tenzen, contains the following notice of the length of days in the principal cities of Europe. At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen and a half hours, and the shortest seven and a half. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest day has eighteen and a half. At Hamburg, Dantzic, and Stettin, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours. At Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Wardenburg, in Norway, the day lasts from May 21 to July 22 without interruption; and in Spitsbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half.

Why should the editors of papers in England surpass the editors of American papers? Because we are often in want of a subject, but they see a subject in every person they meet.

There's a man out east who is so small that he frequently gets lost, and is obliged to go about with a candle and ring a bell, to find out what's become of himself.

The Batou Rouge, La., Gazette states that on the 22d inst., the body of a white man was found floating in the river, about ten miles below that place. It appeared to have been in the water about two days, and on one side was perforated with buck shot, from the hip to the head; it is supposed to be the body of some unfortunate traveller, waylaid and murdered by robbers.

Missouri Legislature.

"We find the following remarks prepared to our hand in the St. Louis New Era, of the 27th ult. 'The Murder is out.' We have got the treasonable letters. Col. Benton brought them from Jefferson in his pocket, slipped them into the Argus office on Tuesday, and the same afternoon cut and run for Washington—not daring to stop to see the explosion of indignation which was to follow their publication the next day. It was well for the Col. that he struck in an unusual number of capitals, so as to indicate the parts which were deemed objectionable, and excited so much of the bile of HANS SMITH and Speaker PRICE; otherwise, we are sure plain, common folks, such as compose the population of Missouri, never would have been able to see any thing villainous in the letters of the London Bankers. No party movement of modern times can equal the folly of this petty attempt to distort the correspondence of a Banking house in London into a conspiracy to bring about the election of Gen. Harrison. Col. Benton and all engaged in it ought to be ashamed of themselves. The whole matter is supremely ridiculous, and we do not wonder that the better informed men of the party here, should express their disapprobation of the course which has been taken about this correspondence. It is not in their nature to stand every thing—especially when they know that such follies as these have placed them in a hopeless minority!"

It is not yet satisfactorily settled how these letters found their way to Jefferson City, and their contents to the knowledge of the public. That is, however, an unimportant matter. No objection could have been made to their publication in the usual way, on a call from the Legislature, and in connection with other portions of the correspondence. They are published, however, and it is with the letters that we have to do.

We venture to say, that no case is on record where so grave a charge has been made upon so slender a foundation. What are the facts? The State of Missouri, to pay up its stock in the Bank, the expenses of the Mormon and Osage Wars, its State House, and other liabilities, was obliged to resort to the borrowing of money. The Legislature authorized the issue of State Bonds. They were sent to the Atlantic cities, and there hawked about from one Broker's shop to another, without being touched by any one, to any extent. Capitalists were afraid of them. They did not doubt the ability of the State; but they did question whether the faith would be kept with them, so long as it was under the control of Col. Benton, who, they knew, laughed at the inviolability of contracts, had derided State credit, and advocated every measure which had a tendency to destroy it. Effort after effort was made—agent after agent was despatched to the East, but no body would touch our State Bonds. It was then determined to send an agent to Europe, to see whether Capitalists there were willing to trust to our good faith. It was a six months job cost some eight thousand dollars, and ended in getting nothing. The Capitalists of London and Paris, as it happened, had their pick of American Stocks, all of which were much depressed, and they did not care about dealing in a new security, the character of which was unknown to them, and about which, if they did make inquiries, they could have learned nothing very favorable. Mr. Smith selected the house of F. Huth & Co., as the Agents of the Bank, and left the Bonds with them. It was hoped, that some change in the money market of Europe would occur in a few months, and early in the spring of this year sales were expected by the Bank. In the interim, systematic attacks were made upon the credit of all the States, first by Mr. Van Buren in his message, and then by Benton, Grundy, and the whole tribe of Locofoco orators and presses. The knowledge of these extraordinary attempts to disparage State securities, made a part of the creed of Mr. Van Buren's party, speedily crossed the water, and as they were mainly owned in Europe, excited more interest and were better understood there than at home. They at once saw, that if the States of this Union were to prove faithless in their contracts, they must lose not only the interest but the principal of the stocks which they held; and it is not surprising that they were very chary about making new engagements, and looked with much solicitude to the course of events here. In Mr. Van Buren's administration, they had no confidence, for he had already been instrumental in deteriorating the value of the securities which they owned. They knew that a fierce struggle was going on between the Whigs and the Van Buren party. They knew, also, that it was a canon of the Whig party, that the public faith should be preserved inviolate, both State and National. As a matter of course, they perceived the advantage which the defeat of Mr. Van Buren would bring to them; and, as prudent business men every where would do, they determined to avail the issue of the election. Their money was their own, and they had the right to invest it in American securities, or not, as they pleased. This was the general feeling; and Messrs. F. Huth & Co. in answer to the pressing solicitations of the Bank for money, and wishing, as its agents, to satisfy them of the inability of effecting sales at that time, frankly stated the reasons which controlled European Capitalists in declining to purchase State securities. How they will be surprised to learn, that their frank business letters, have been tortured into an attempt to bribe the democratic people of Missouri, through their democratic Bank, to vote for Gen. Harrison as President; and that a distinguished Senator has gone off to Washington, charged with these letters, as incontrovertible proofs of a concerted design, on the part of European Capitalists, to interfere in the election, and make General Harrison President of the United States!—How much they will be surprised to hear, that the Legislature of Missouri has made their letters the basis for the withdrawal of the bonds from their hands, and from Europe altogether!—How much they will be shocked at being told, that we will not borrow your money at 6 per cent. per ann., for 25 or 30 years, although we are paying ten per cent. for it in New York, returnable in less than a year, and have pledged two dollars for one in order to obtain it. After a knowledge of all the facts, to catch Price, Hans Smith, and Col. Benton, yoke them together, and send them to London, accompanied by a veritable account of all their sayings and doings in this connexion, and our word for it, the Legislature will realise more money by the show, than they can borrow upon the State Bonds for the next ten years!

[Per Great Western.]

LONDON, June 3, 1840.
JOHN SMITH, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.
SIR: We refer to our last of May 15, and

have now the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your esteemed letter of 17th April. The box with the coupons of the Bonds in our possession has also reached us within these few days; the contents have not yet been examined, but we have no doubt of these being found correct.

We assure you that we are not unmindful of your anxious wish either to realize your bonds at a satisfactory price, or to receive an advance upon them, but we regret to say this is still out of our power; there are hardly any transactions in American securities, even in the most current stocks, and as to the introduction of any new stock in the market, we should not consider it either advisable or even creditable, nor can we as yet foretell the period when a material improvement may be expected. We should consequently in making an advance, lock up our capital for an indefinite period, and for this, we confess, the value of money is too great at present. THE ATTENTION OF OUR CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS ENGAGED IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS IS NOW TURNED TO YOUR INTERNAL POLITICS, AND IF THE PROSPECTS FOR YOUR NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION HELD OUT BY THE LAST ACCOUNTS SHOULD BE REALIZED, THIS CIRCUMSTANCE WILL CONTRIBUTE MORE THAN ANY OTHER TO RESTORE GENERAL CONFIDENCE. The payments of the dividends on Pennsylvania stock has produced a good effect, but even now that stock (which a few years ago was preferred to all others and sold as high as 120.00) can be purchased at from 75 to 78.00, which will show you what could be expected for Missouri Bonds. Indiana dollar stock has been sold at 66.00, Illinois 6 per cent. stock at 74.00, but even at these rates no large sales could be effected.

We remain respectfully, sir,
Your ob't serv't,
FRED. HUTH & CO.

[Per Great Western.]

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1840.
JOHN SMITH, Esq., President of the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis:

DEAR SIR: We have duly received your favors of July 9 from St. Louis, and July 29 from New York, and must regret we still continue unable to meet your wishes as regards a sale of your Bonds, or a loan on the security of them. The war with which we are threatened by France again diverts the attention of our capitalists from permanent investments, and all American securities appear quite foreign. Indiana 5 per cent. dollar stock was offered to us at 67.00, and Missouri, being less known, could not even be sold in the same proportion. IF, HOWEVER, YOUR ELECTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENTSHIP SHOULD HAVE THE RESULT NOW ANTICIPATED, IT IS VERY PROBABLE THAT AN IMPULSE WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL STATE STOCKS, AND THE MOMENT MAY THEN ARRIVE WHEN YOUR BONDS CAN BE INTRODUCED UNDER FAVORABLE AUSPICES, though not at the limit you have fixed, whilst Illinois 6 per cent. sterling bonds can be purchased so much lower; the price asked at present for this latter stock is 87.00, being nearly 10.00 under your limit. AFTER YOU HAVE WAITED SO LONG, WE THINK IT WOULD BE APPROPRIATE TO RECALL THE BONDS WITHOUT SEEING WHAT EFFECT A CHANGE IN YOUR EXECUTIVE WILL PRODUCE, IN WHICH POINT WE MAY EXPECT TO FORM AN AFFAIR JUDGMENT ABOUT THE BEGINNING OF NEXT YEAR. If, however, you wish the bonds, or a portion of them, to be returned, please give us your instructions and they will be punctually followed.

We remain respectfully, dear sir,
Your ob't serv'ts,
FREDERICK HUTH & CO.

Immediately after the letters were read and ordered to be printed, Col. Price offered the following series of resolutions: Resolved, by the House of Representatives, and the Senate concurring herein: 1st. That the bonds of the State of Missouri in the hands of Frederick Huth & Co., in London, be recalled, and taken out of the European market.

2. That the two letters from Frederick Huth & Co., dated London, June 3d, and Sept. 11th, 1840, disclose the evidence of a direct interference on the part of British capitalists in the internal politics of the United States, and especially in the Presidential election of 1840, and in favor of changing the American Executive.

3. That the said letters contain internal evidence of a belief in the minds of British capitalists that the value of American Bonds and stock in their hands will be increased by the election of the federal candidate to the presidency in 1840.

4. That the said letters contain internal evidence of a design on the part of the British capitalists to bribe the American people with their own money.

5. That any legislation on the part of Congress to increase the value of American Bonds and Stocks in the hands of British capitalists will be an alarming compliance with the belief and expectation of the said capitalists, and will be a reward to them for their interference in our elections, and an encouragement to continue their interference in time to come.

6. That any assumption or guaranty of said debts, or any provision for paying them on the part of the General Government, or any attempt to appropriate the public land revenue to their payment, will be an invitation to British capitalists to interfere in our legislation as well as in our elections, and an incitement to them to use all the means known to the monied power to obtain the passage of laws favorable to their interest, and tending to enhance the value of the stocks and bonds held by them.

7. That of all the modes of assuming, guaranteeing or providing for the payment of the State debts in Europe, the most objectionable and injurious would be by appropriating the public land revenue to that object, as thereby, in addition to all the evils

of an actual assumption of said debts, the public lands would become virtually mortgaged to foreigners who would immediately feel an interest in the sale and disposition of said lands, adverse to the interest of the people, and would use their influence in Congress to procure the same to be sold for the highest possible price, and to prevent all equitable reduction of price, and also all donations and pre-emptions to actual settlers.

8. That it is unconstitutional, degrading to the character of the states, tending to consolidation and involving corrupt practices on the part of foreigners for Congress to engage in any schemes to sustain State credit in Europe.

9. That a copy of these resolutions and of the two letters to which they refer be furnished to the Missouri delegation in Congress, and that the same be spread on the journals of this House.

Mr. Doniphan said he wished to have time to reflect on the resolutions. He might support some of the resolutions; others he was opposed to. He moved, therefore, to lay them on the table and have them printed. 5000 copies were ordered to be printed.

As soon as this matter was disposed of, Gen. Hans Smith offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Committee of Criminal Jurisprudence be instructed to report a bill to prevent frauds at elections, with the following modifications:

1. To fine any person who votes at any election in the State of Missouri who has not been one year in the State, and three months in the county or district.

2. To fine any minor who votes at any election, and if the fine be not paid, it is to remain as a judgement against said minor until he be 21 years of age, and that it shall be the duty of the clerk then to issue an execution against said voter, and the sheriff shall collect the same, if the voter reside in the county.

3. To punish by fine or imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment, any person who knowingly gives a printed or written ticket to an elector who cannot read, contrary to his known politics.

4. To punish with fine any person or persons who cause to be printed and circulated any false or fraudulent tickets, which from their face appear designed as a fraud on voters.

5. To punish with imprisonment in the Penitentiary any person or persons who either give or receive a bribe, either directly or indirectly, in voting at any election in the State of Missouri.

6. To punish by imprisonment in the Penitentiary any person or persons engaged in, or endeavoring to bring into the State of Missouri, voters from other States, with the design of controlling the elections of the State of Missouri against the will of the majority of the voters, and in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of our State.

Mr. Smith said that he proposed these changes in the existing laws, because he wanted to guard against frauds in elections as far as it was possible for the Legislature to do so. On this question he hoped that party feeling would be disregarded—he should certainly lay it aside himself. In other countries overt acts to revolutionize the government were punished with death. In our country similar acts of fraud and violence, to subvert the will of the majority, should be severely punished. The practice has crept in upon us of transferring voters from State to State to control elections where they have no right to vote.—This was making the minority govern, not the majority. He was one of those who believed that the people are capable of self-government—he thought they had the intelligence, the virtue and the patriotism to hold the sovereign power in their own hands, and wield it wisely and safely. He deemed it their power to be in danger. And at the proper time he should be prepared to show, from the numerous instances in which elections have been largely controlled by fraud, the absolute necessity of further laws to maintain the purity of the elective franchise and the sovereignty of the people.

The resolution was adopted. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Hunt of Callaway, was likewise adopted:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the President of the Bank of Missouri furnish to this House a list of the names of the directors of the Bank of the State of Missouri, to correspond with the numbers, 1, 2, 3, &c., contained in the report of the examining committee, if it be in the power of the President to do so. If the President cannot furnish such names, that he be instructed to lay before the House, so soon as practicable, the names and liabilities of the Directors of the Bank of Missouri.

Mr. H. Smith explained that the President was not able to give the information; when he was directed by the House to write to the Cashier and obtain the information required.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—We learn from the Boston Courier, that Judge Williams in a late case before the Common Pleas, laid down the law in relation to a question interesting to editors of newspapers, as follows:

1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continues to be left at his residence, the presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by the subscriber's orders, and upon a promise to pay for it.

2. If a newspaper is left from day to day for a person at his place of business with his knowledge and consent, though not his express consent, and if he has reason to believe that it is so left under the belief, that a mistaken one, that he is a subscriber, and under the expectation that he is to pay for it; in that case he will be bound to pay for it, unless he gives notice to discontinue it.

"Who is that ragged and forlorn critter yonder, Jack?" said a countryman. "Why that's the Printer—he's just returning from a dunning expedition."

MAJ. JACK DOWNING'S LAST.

FROM THE LOG CABIN, NORTH BEND.

To my fellow-citizens from New-Orleans in Downsville, and from Salt Water to the Lake Waters, up and down the country and cross-wise.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Ever since the world begun all the hunts and chases told on in all parts of creation have been but a mere flea hunt to the real fox chase that has just been completed in these United States, by the grace of God free and independent at last.

It has been known to every body that for the last ten years it has been impossible to hatch eggs, or raise poultry, or to trust any thing at large of that nature—night after night and day after day—nest after nest and chicken after chicken, was destroyed by the foxes, and they got so bold and brazen at last they would come into the poultry yard in open day, or any where else, and kept the hull feathered tribe a knocking pretty much all the while. At first the folks got traps and dogs; but it got so at last, that the foxes got so numerous, it was just as much as a dog's life was worth to attack 'em—and folks begin to despair—especially as it was found out that all the younger folks got their directions from one real big fox, who as yet never had been tracked, or trapped, or driven to his hole; he was every where, in every State, almost at the same time. And wherever he was reported to be, there it was found all the other foxes was most knowing and most impudent. So it was concluded that it was no use to try and trap the common run of foxes, but, if possible, make a general rally in all the States, and give chase to this old fox especially—and not give up till he was run to his hole, and then dig him out—for it was thought if he was only caught, all the rest would be pretty scarce. Well, this matter being agreed upon, the first thing next to be done was to select a good long winded leader of the chase—one who would not give out, and whose horn could be heard furthest. And so we all agreed upon Old Tip, and he got him pretty well mounted, and he sounded his horn, and his echos went up and down rivers, and across valleys, and over mountains, till folks all about creation got well acquainted with the sound,—and on a given day, they assembled at all their stations, and put in practice the few general rules of the chase, capering a little round, and having a few sham chases, just to get nimble,—and then on a signal from Old Tip's horn they all started, and such a chase, as I said afore, as then began, the hull created world has never before seen—for it was an everlasting wide and long country to chase over, and no one knowing yet where the fox would first break kiver, all hands at first went to work beating the bush. The first track was struck in Louisiana, and about 3,000 give chase there, and run him out of that State—and he streaked away North as hard as he could clip it, and knowing all the secret by-ways, escaped till he reached the State of Maine. The Maine boys were awake, and as soon as they struck his track there, they raised an almighty shout and headed him off. He then sheered off to New Hampshire, where they are pretty much all fox,—and there for a spell took breath. But hearing the coming shout he struck for Vermont in hopes the "Green Mountings" would furnish a fight,—but they were all awake there, and about 5000 folks joined in the chase, and he remained no longer in Vermont than he could get out on't. "Well," thinks he, "this is pretty tithe work, and I'm off South again, for they must be friendly to me there, seeing as how I told 'd all the foxes to be civil to the Southern Chickens,"—and so he slipped along to Georgia. The Georgia folks, however, not liking the nature of the breed, had already called their fox hunters together, and on the first show of a track they all opened and about 5,000 give chase there in a most noble style, and he turned tail and run towards the middle States. In passing through the old North State of Carolina, he finds things too wide awake there to stop a minute—and just so it continued all the way through Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania,—though he bothered the hunters playfully in Pennsylvania, for they don't under a fox hunting much in that State,—except in a few counties especially in Bucks county, and that is the reason why in that county they always have good poultry and plenty on't. So he continued North. In Connecticut and Rhode Island they gave him an amazing close run,—and no time to stop or double, and soonest caught him. As for Massachusetts, he knew pretty well he stood no chance there, and so he gave up but one strait chase across—and taking a bite in New Hampshire, he tried for New York and run considerable well and comfortably along the Hudson—but such a howl as met him in the west was a shiverer for him and he sheered off for Ohio, but that was out of the frying pan into the hot ashes—and looking around him and seeing all ready in the States—some 10,000, he thought, "I—here goes for Log Cabin mercy and hospitality and I opened the door and in he streak'd, and just then came up Old Tip all of a sudden, and "He is safe," says I, "General—we have got him snug at last."

"Well," says the General to his friends, "fellow citizens the chase is up; the old fox is in my possession, and I hope that you will be satisfied that the Major and I will take good care of him, and give a good account of him. He is not in condition just now to be held up by the tail—he has had a hard run and is considerably siled; but he'll do no more harm,—let all go home and let their poultry out as in good times. You will not be troubled by foxes for a good spell to come, and if you are, your own fault, not mine."—And with that all joined in three hearty cheers for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!"—and he ended one of the greatest fox chases ever heard told on afore, and I have only told a very small part on't.

Yours, fellow-citizens,
J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c.

The position we have already assumed, that Gen. Harrison will be the President of the whole country, and not of a party, of itself establishes a marked contrast between the new Administration and that which it will succeed—and carried out to its legitimate consequences, includes, necessarily, a return, a real and bona fide return, to the true standard of appointments to office. "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution," will now be the first question in relation to every applicant; and when this cannot be answered affirmatively, no supplementary measure of party services, or personal devotion, will be permitted to avail.

The standard of official appointments will be raised—and more will be required to fill the offices they hold. But, more than this—they will be required to attend to their duties, and leave all those connected with electioneering, with missionary service as partisans, attending public meetings, making speeches, feigning, or forming, or superintending conspiracies—or otherwise bringing the "patronage of the General Government into conflict with freedom of elections," all such duties they will be required to leave to others, or to lose their offices.

The doctrine of "the spoils" will be repudiated as a rule of action. Changes, indeed, should be made, must be made,—not only in cabinet and diplomatic appointments, which, for the most part, must take their hue and color from the head of the Administration, but in all offices where the incumbents have made themselves busy in politics. When it shall be seen that men who do not step out of the line of duties to mingle in party strife, are punished for their misdeeds, those who shall succeed them will learn the invaluable lesson of minding their business, and letting the people manage theirs.

We are the more emphatic on this point from the brazen and notorious impudence, with which the Custom House officers of this city have interfered, both in this State and in other States, in the recent election.

We have seen them at the polls buying up voters—slangwagging, betting, bullying and challenging voters—and we have felt that such insolent interference on the part of federal officials ought to be severely rebuked.

On the contrary, however, when men in office have confined themselves to the simple exercise of their rights as electors, without obtruding themselves offensively upon their neighbors, or seeking to interfere with them—and are diligent, competent, and faithful in the execution of their public trusts, we hope, we presume, they will not be disturbed, whatever their political preferences.

The new Administration will succeed to power under great disadvantages.

The Treasury is not only empty, but largely in debt. We presume, indeed, that a debt of at least ten millions is now hanging over the country; and if as we have reason to suppose, the buildings and repairs of fortifications, barracks, &c. on the sea board, are carried on credit, for engagements payable next April, the debt will be larger.

The revenue for the current year will fall short of the estimates, and that of the year to come, and available within the year, will be much below the expenditures which the new Administration will find entailed upon the country.

Its first step, therefore, must be to create resources,—always a difficult and delicate undertaking—and after a period of such general stagnation and interruption of business as we have suffered under, much more difficult.

But we have faith in the wisdom of Gen. Harrison, both in the selection of his Cabinet and of the measures of public policy he will suggest; and above all we have faith in the patriotism of the people, that they will accomplish the work they have so well begun, by lending their hearty and zealous co-operation in whatever just and proper measures may be proposed by the Government of their choice.—N. Y. Paper.

POPULATION AND STATISTICS OF HOWARD COUNTY.

White males	6,059
White females	4,566
Free negroes	43
Slaves	3,763
Total	13,430
Schools—Academies	1
No. of scholars	22
Primary schools	20
No. of scholars	657
No. of persons over 20 years of age who can neither read nor write	36
No. of printing offices	2
No. of weekly newspapers	2
Horses and mules	6,260
Neat cattle	10,947
Sheep	11,371
Swine	29,602
Poultry of all kinds, estimated value	\$9,095
No. of bushels of Wheat	33,043
" " Oats	62,870
" " Rye	972
" " Indian corn	61,795
Pounds of wool	15,318
Bushels of potatoes	12,354
Tons of hay	1,819
Tons of hemp and flax	109
Pounds of tobacco	981,001
No. of bushels of domestic salt made	6,400
Products of orchard, estimated value	\$13,163
Value of home made goods	\$19,102
Value of products of the nursery	\$350
Retail groceries, dry goods and other stores	17
No. of small arms made	150
Bricks and lime, value manufactured	\$19,321
No. of tanneries	7
Sides of sole leather tanned	2,586
Sides of upper leather tanned	3,114
All other manufactures of leather, saddlery, &c.	4
Value of manufactured articles	\$3,315
No. of distilleries	5
Gallons produced	9,950
No. of rope walks	1
Value of produce	\$5,600
Carriages and wagons—Value manufactured	\$6,300
No. of flouring mills	19
Barrels of flour manufactured	4,550
No. of Grist mills	20
" Saw mills	6
" Oil mills	1
Value of manufactures of the above mills	\$45,365
Furniture—Value manufactured	\$10,220
Houses—No. of brick and stone houses built	12
No. of wooden houses built	39
Value of building	\$43,050
All other manufactures not enumerated	\$19,985

CENSUS OF CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY.—We are indebted, says the Republican, to Mr. Geo. H. Shell, the Assistant Marshal of this county, for the following information, which we presume, will not prove uninteresting to some of our readers:

White males	4154	8038
" females	3904	
Slaves, male and female,		1233
Total population,		9396

STOCK.
Horses & mules, 5835 Neat cattle 12857
Sheep, 10203 Swine, 33528
Amount of grain produced in 1839.
Wheat, bush, 41235 Rye, bush, 822
Oats, " 111383 Corn, " 461635
Potatoes, " 24577 Wool, lbs, 15821
Tobacco, lbs, 229191
Value of poultry of all kinds, \$13428
" home-made goods, 49487
Total capital invested in manufactures of all kinds,

In the above enumeration we have omitted some items, but have embraced such as will show pretty correctly the population and resources of the county. We have not included the capital invested in dry goods